[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

me this much time. Thank you very much.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir, a small question.

SHRI RAM CHANDRA VIKAL: Sir....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): No. Statement by the Minister.

3.00 P.M.

—CONTD.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

II. Procurement prices in respect of Paddy and Kharif coarse cereals for the 1987-88 marketing season fixed by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Government have fixed the procurement prices for paddy and kharif coarse cereals for the 1987-88 marketing season. The procurement price of all varieties of paddy in common group of fair average quality has been raised from Rs. 146 per quintal during the 1986-87 marketing season to Rs. 150 per quintal for the 1987-88 marketing season.

For fine variety of paddy, the price will be Rs. 154 per quintal and for super fine variety of paddy Rs. 158 per quintal during the 1987-88 marketing season.

The Government have also fixed the procurement prices for jowar, bajra, maize and ragi each of fair average quality at Rs. 135 per quintal for the 1987-88 marketing season.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Very ridiculous increase.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab): Sir, I am asking a question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You have to wait for your turn. We have started clarifications only. Now Mr. Ramnarayan Goswami.

SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI (West Bengal): Sir, I want to seek some clarifications from the Minister. Firstly, may I know from the Minister on what basis he has fixed the procurement prices? Secondly, while fixing the prices, whether he has taken into consideration....

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have not heard you. Will you please repeat?

SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI: May I know from the Minister on what basis he has fixed the procurement prices? Secondly, while fixing the procurement prices, whether he has taken into consideration the natural calamities like floods and drought which are prevailing in our country.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, while fixing the procurement prices...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You can react finally after all the clarifications are sought by the hon. Members.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, may I know from the Minister whether he has taken into account apart from C.A.C.P. recommendations, the "terms of trade" which has been frequently referred to during the Calling Attention Notice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Sir, the Government has raised the price of paddy in common group from Rs. 146 per quintal during the 1986-87 marketing season to Rs. 150 per quintal for the 1987-88 marketing season, and for

fine variety of paddy the price has been fixed at Rs. 154 per quintal and for super fine variety at Rs. 158 per quintal. The Government have also fixed the procurement prices for jowar, bajra, maize and ragi each of fair average quality at Rs. 135 per quintal. I do not understand what is meant by fair quality and rough quality. Probably when jowar, bajra and other products are taken to the market, the officers mark the category as fair quality and rough quality. They purchase rough quality of these products at some hundred rupees.

Secondly, let the Minister ask Shrimati Makwana whether she is happy with the price of rice which she is purchasing from the market. But when we go to the market, we purchase the common variety of rice at not less than Rs. 3 per kg. If we want to purchase basmati rice from the Super Bazaar it is more than Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 per kg.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: Have you got courage to ask Madam Makwana?

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: That he is going to ask. I would not like to interfere in his domestic affairs.

The prices of these commodities have gone up very high in the market, whether you purchase jowar, or bajra or maize or ragi. Now, the Government is giving to the farmers Rs. 150. I thank the Minister because he is saying that the Government will give this price. When all these products go to the market, the bloody trader and blackmarketeers purchase these things at even less than Rs. 150/-. When the traders store these foodgrains and sell them after some time he gets double the price and some times four times the price. During rainy season, it is called off-season, no farm commodities are ready for the harvest, then, they sell these things at any cost. There is no price fixed for these things and the prices will go sky high. These farmers who are working in the mud, who are working in the soil day and night alongwith his family members, what he is getting in return? I would like to ask the hon. Minister to give me an example of any farmer who puts on well pressed clothes. You show me a farmer who is having more land and is enjoying. Whatever ceiling you have fixed, he finds it difficult to maintain his family within that ceiling. What is the reason for that? I would like to ask the hon. Minister: is the agriculture profession in profit? You clarify this point while giving answer in respect of remunerative prices. Even this concent of remunerative out of support prices is also false. You are giving support prices to the traders. You are giving remunerative prices and support prices to those people who are not concerned with agriculture at all. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what are the minimum daily wages as recommended by the Government of India to the farm labourers? I would like to ask you this question. Don't take the different States into account. You must have some national wage policy in respect of farm labourers. When we take that basis of the wages which you are going to give to the farm labourers and when we consider... (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please conclude..

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Sir, it is very important. You have not given time to me on the remunerative prices also. You please give me two-three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): This is regarding seeking clarification.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Sir, it is not concerned with paddy. It is concerned with jowar, ragi, bajra and all the products

[Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav]

of agriculture which are grown in your State as well as in my State. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (*Interruptions*) through you, that while taking into account the wages which have been recommended by the Government of India, the cost of fertilizers which has been fixed by the Government of India, taking into account the interest on the capital which is invested and interest charged by the banks and taking into account the standard of any labourer in the company or in the industry to whom we pay Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 per month, Sir, not more than one... (*Interruption*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I am sorry, I cannot allow you now.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: So, farmers ask us, please tell us what are the wages which are recommended for one clerk in the Revenue Department or who is working in any other office and you pay us that much and take our land. This is the position of our farmers. Sir, you come from the agricultural community and your State as well as my State are agriculturally dominated States. But the basic thing is that you are going to accept agriculture as an industry. If you cannot do it, then how can you give justice to the farmers? I strongly condemn this feeling. I request the hon. Minister that these prices are very meagre. You must revise it. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav. (*Interruptions*). You see, now I have called the next man. You please sit down.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Sir, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has done nothing. You are making fun of this Commission. You are making fun of the agriculturists. But when the entire agriculturists, and the farmers of this country will go on strike, then your nose will be pressed and your mouth will be pressed. You will not have anything to eat except the air which is given by the nature. With these words, I sincerely request the hon. Minister to change the present prices and give better remunerative prices to the farmers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I only request the hon. Member to be brief.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तरप्रदेश) : किसानों के सवाल पर ब्रीफ क्यों? ... **(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री एच० हनुमनतप्पा) : वह ठीक है, आप पेनल्टीमेट डे में यह सब्जेक्ट क्यों लाये हैं। तीन-चार दिन पहले, आपको बिजनेस डवाइजरी कमेटी में डिसकस करना चाहिए था।... **(व्यवधान)** पहले डिसकस करना था।

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Punjab): Any member may like to put questions on the first part of that and it will be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Jadhav, let us not convert it into a discussion. The Minister has said while replying to remunerative prices. That subject is over now. We have taken up the next subject. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: You have not allowed us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Kalpnath Rai, after the Minister's assurance, I was watching whether any body would rise for clarification but nobody rose for clarification. Then only, I took up the next subject.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: You have not allowed us.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Sir, the real answer is given through these prices. This is an important statement. (*Interruption*). It is very important.

(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Why do you infer that I am against the subject? We have to run through the business.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: I know you are not against. You are an agriculturist.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आप बोफोर्स पर इतना टाइम देते है और किसानों पर नहीं देगें ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री एच० हनुमनतप्पा): सुनिए, टाइम लेने का और भी तरीका होता है और वह बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में होता है। आपको तीन न मांगना था तो वहां से फिक्स कराना था। आप भी मिनिस्टर रहे हैं मिस्टर कल्पनाथ राय। आप यह कैसे आर्ग्यूमेंट करते हैं ? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आप बोफोर्स के सवाल पर 25-25 घंटे बहस कराएंगे और किसानों के सवाल पर समय ही नहीं देंगे ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री एच० हनुमनतप्पा): आपको इसके लिए बिजनेस एडवायजरी कमेटी को आर्ग्यू करना था। चेयर से आर्ग्यूमेंट करने से क्या फायदा होगा। **(व्यवधान)** ... श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव जी, जरा सुक्ष्म में।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले भी कुछ तथ्य देकर मंत्री जी से जानना चाहा था कि प्राइस जो है, आप उसे सपोर्ट प्राइस कहिए या रेमुनरेटिव प्राइस कहिए, आपके लिए शब्दों का कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है, मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि प्राइस को देख लीजिए, जब किसान बेचता है उस समय की बात करते है आप, लेकिन किसान भी कन्ज्युमर बनता है तब उसको कितना देना पड़ता है **(व्यवधान)** ...

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : छह गुना।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : छोड़ो, चार गुना। इसलिए मैंने तथ्य की बात कही थी कि जनरल भी जो प्राइस रेंज हुआ है वहा साढ़े 22 परसेंट से ज्यादा है और किसी में 40, किसी में 30, किसी में 325 गुना भी ज्यादा हो गया है। तो मेरा मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि जो आपने क्राइटेरिया इसमें गिनाया है, प्राइस फिक्सेशन करने के आधार के रूप में, उसमें इसका नहीं है कि कि किसान जब बेचता है और किसान जब खरीदा है, इस दोनों में कोई पैरिटी नहीं है एक तो सवाल है है कि इस पैरिटी पर जब तक विचार नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक किसान को रेमुनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं मिलेगी। अगर मूल्य की वृद्धि भी होती है तो उपाध्यक्ष जी, उस मूल्य वृद्धि में भी किसान सहभागी नहीं हो पाता है। वह मूल्य की वृद्धि जो है, जो विचौलिया है या व्यापारी है, उसका लाभ उठाता है, किसान नहीं उठाता है।

दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप चार पैसे नहीं बढ़ाते और किसानों का मजाक नहीं करते, तब भी मैं समझता हूं कि किसान का इससे ज्यादा हानि-लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। अब कितना एग्जेट किया है कि 146 से 150 और और 154 से 158 कर दिया यानी चार पैसा प्रति किलो किया है। यह कितना बड़ा मजाक कर सकते है आप इससे लगता है। आप मानते हैं, किसान उदार होता है, आपको इतना दान कर देता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप भी किसान के इस विचार को उदारता पूर्वक देखें। सचमुच में जब आप प्राइस फिक्स करते हैं तो उसमें दो तीन बातें नहीं देखते हैं, एक तो प्राकृतिक आपदा है, जैसे अभी जो धान की फसल बिहार में लगाई लोगों ने तो वर्षा इतनी हुई कि लगी हुई सारी फसल सड़ गयी और दूसरी बार जो फिर लगाई उसमें तो लेट लगने से कम पैदावार होगी। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके जो फील्ड वर्कर हैं किसी भी फील्ड वर्कर ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि कितनी फसल डूब गयी या दूसरी तरह से मर गयी। मंत्री जी, में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं पैडी क्रोप जब

डूब कर समाप्त हो गयी और फिर से किसान ने बोई तो क्या किसी भी फील्ड वर्कर ने उसको प्राइस फिक्शेशन में जोड़ा है क्या ? फिर आपने कहा था कि स्टेट-गवर्नमेंट ने लेबर के लिए दैनिक मजदूरी तय कर दी है। महोदय, दैनिक वेज तय होता है आठ घण्टे का ज्यादा से ज्यादा, लेकिन जो किसान है, खेती करता है, वह आठ घण्टे नहीं कभी कभी बीस घण्टे और कभी कभी चौबीसों घण्टे काम करता है तो क्या आपने किसी कृषक का चौबीस घण्टे का दैनिक वेज मानकर पैसा जोड़ा है उसमें ? तो जब तक आप किसानी के ढंग से उसका पैसा नहीं जोड़ते, आप तो किसानी का भी जो जोड़ करते हैं उद्योग की दर का जोड़ते है, मान लेते हैं कि उद्योग में भी 24 घंटे काम चलता है, लेकिन वहां तीन शिफ्ट चलती है । किसान की तीन शिफ्ट अकेली हो जाती है ।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस फील्ड वर्कर की आपने बात कही उसको मैंने एक्जामिन किया है और देखा है कि उसे सचमुच में किसानी का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है । उसने वहां जाकर भी ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं किया । एक फील्ड वर्कर है जिसने गंगा पर थिसिस लिखा है उससे मैंने पूछा कि क्या लिखा ? उसने कहा कि मैंने लिखा कि सावन-भादों के बाद गंगा में वाटर पाल्यूसन हो जाता है । मैंने कहा कि सावन-भादों के बाद वाटर पोल्यूसन नहीं होता है । वाटर पोल्यूसन होता है तीन कारणों से एक गंगा में बाढ़, दूसरा क्राव और तीसरे अच्छी जमीन पर रेत फैकने से । आपके फील्ड वर्कर इतने अज्ञानी हैं कि इसका वे ठीक-ठीक पर्यायवाचन नहीं निकाल सकते। इसलिए मेरा आपसे कहना है कि आप किसानों के साथ मजाक करना छोड़ दें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री एच० हनुमनतप्पा) : यादव जी अब समाप्त करें । आपने 6 मिनिट ले लिए क्लैरिफिकेशन के लिए ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सूरज प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं मंत्रीजी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा । महोदय, इस साल देश में जनरल प्राइस इंडेक्स 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है । गत साल होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स 376 था और अभी 402 है । इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने धान का दाम तय किया है ? दूसरी बात यह कि ज्वार और बाजार गरीबों का भोजन है लेकिन इसका उत्पादन बहुत ही कम बढ़ रहा है। ज्वार का उत्पादन 1950 में 5.87 मिलियन टन था जो अभी 11.25 मिलियन टन है और बाजरा 2.84 मिलियन टन से 6.14 मिलियन टन बढ़ा है । महोदय, यह गरीबों का खाद्य पदार्थ है और इसके उत्पादन में जितनी वृद्धि होनी चाहिए, उतनी वृद्धि, नहीं हो पायी है। इसका प्रधान कारण यह है कि किसानों को अच्छी कीमत नहीं मिलती है । इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने ज्वार और बाजरे की कीमत तय करते समय इस बात को ध्यान में रखा है कि ऐसी कीमत तय की जानी चाहिए जिससे कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now, Mr. Minister...

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम बार-बार पूछ रहे हैं, आप देखते भी नहीं हैं ।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : ये उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के सबसे बड़े नेता हैं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): There is a procedure on Statements...

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: No.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): If you say 'no', I cannot help. I have to go by the procedure. There is a procedure when a Minister makes a statement. All those Members who want to seek clarifications should give their names before the Minister makes his statement, and on the first-cum-first-served basis, one Member from each party is allowed. That is the procedure. If

you want to violate it, how can the Chair help?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Restrict it only to one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I am sorry you had yourself violated your restriction. I give you three minutes but you spoke for six minutes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Please allow us.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : हम बराबर खड़े हो रहे हैं, आप देख नहीं रहे हैं। नाम भेजने से खड़ा होना कहीं ज्यादा अच्छा है।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : ये उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के सबसे बड़े नेता हैं।

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: The Minister himself assured us and so, we will put questions... (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Only when all of you sit down I will speak. Please sit down.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : महोदय, जो पहले विवाद था, मैं उस पर कहना चाहता था, लेकिन आपने मुझे बोलने का ही समय नहीं दिया। किसानों के सवाल को आप जल्दीबाजी में आप खत्म न करने दें। यह गंभीर मामला है।

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order to make. I entirely agree with you that the names should be given before the statement is made by the Minister. But, Sir, in today's agenda, there is no mention about this statement. So, we did not know that the statement would be made and so, we could not give the names. So, if you take this factor into account, you will agree that the Members should be allowed to speak now... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Just a minute, please. All of you, please sit down. I will give one minute each to all these five members who have just now stood up. I will allow only one minute each. Yes, Mr. Darbara Singh.

श्री दरबारा सिंह : महोदय, पहले पहले तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सवाल मैंने किए थे उनका ही जवाब नहीं मिला। लेकिन वक्त पर इनको दुरूस्त करने के लिए कहा था।

एक बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आया सरकार का कोई आपस में कोई कोआपरेटिव ऐंपर्ट है जिसके अर्धीन गवर्नमेंट का काम करती है? सिविल सप्लाई के काम कोई डिपार्टमेंट करता है, दो रुपए की चीज 6 रुपए में बेची जा रही है तो उस पर कंट्रोल किसका है? इरिगेशन, पावर, ऐग्रिकल्चर और सिविल सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंटस क्या कोआर्डिनेशन में काम कर रहे हैं। ए०पी०सी० काम कर रहा है, ठीक है, वह तो खाने कमाने का इलाज है। एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन जो बना हुआ है उसका काम यह है कि लेबर को काम मिले लेकिन सारी जगह लेबर मर रही है, फिर भी उसको काम नहीं आप दिलवा सके। फिर कहते हैं कि रेम्यूरेटिव प्राइस दे रहे हैं। तो सको कोई कोआर्डिनेशन है?

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (हरियाणा) : वाइस चेयरमैन साहिब, पहले तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतना डिस्कशन हुआ और मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया उसको सुनकर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये किसानों को कब तक पागल बनाते रहेंगे? यहां पर ऐसी फिगर लेकर आएंगे जिनका कहीं पता नहीं। हमारे यहां कहावत है—गिनती करता क्यों, कुनबा डूबा क्यों? मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आती। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बताएं कि किसान के

पीछे जो चोर लगे हुए हैं, दिरन्दे हैं, सूखा है, बात है, सारी चीजें किसानों के ऊपर हैं, तमाम जो लोग नका नुकसान करते हैं तो इनकी प्राइस फिक्स करने में आप इनका हिसाब लगाते हैं ? आपने 45 पैसे बढ़ा दिए इस तरह कब तक आप उसकी जमीर ख रीदना चाहते हैं मिनिस्टर साहब बताएंगे कि सारा जो नुकसान किसानों का होता है उसको प्राइस फिक्स करने के लिए आप लगाते हैं ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now, Mr. Jagesh Desai.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, one of the factors for fixing the prices is reasonable margin of profit. The greater the risk, the greater the margin of profit, and this is a sound economic principle and a sound business practice. So, if risk is there, there will be a good margin of profit and he will be able to cover the expenses. But I do not know whether the prices have been fixed after taking into account the reasonable margin of profit or not. I say this because coarse grains are always cultivated in the rain-fed areas only by the marginal farmers and, as such, I would like to know whether the Government will again consider increasing the marginal profit so that at least the marginal farmers can get the benefit.

कुमारी सईदा खातून : (मध्य प्रदेश) : जनाब वाइस चेयरमैन, आपने तना कम टाइम दिया है कि मैं ज्यादा बोल ी नहीं सकती । कृषि उपज का मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए मैं पहले अपने शेर से शुरू करती हूं। कोई इन्सान किसी इन्सान को क्या देता है, आदमी एक सहारा खुदा देता है। जब इसके लिए हम लोगों को सहारा बन कर भेजा है तो हम चाहते हैं कि कृषि की उपज का मूल्य बढ़ाया जाये क्योंकि हमारे आदरणीय पंडित नेहरू जी का कहना था कि भारत देश वैसा ही बनेगा जैसे हम लोग हैं । भारत की तस्वीर हमारे विचारों और कर्मों से बनेगी । अगर हमारे विचार विस्तृत होंगे तो भारत भी वैसा ही बनेगा । अगर हमारा नजरिया तंग दिल होगा तो भारत वैसा ही बनेगा। इसलि कृषि उपज का मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए आप को विस्तृत नजरिया अपनाना होगा । इतनी ही शासन से मांग रख कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करती हूं।

†[کماری سعیدہ خاتون (مدھیہ پردیش) : جناب وائس چیرمین صاحب - آپ نے اتنا کم ٹائم دیا ھے کہ میں زیادہ بول ھی نہیں سکتی کرشی اپج کا مولیے بڑھانے کیلئے میں پہلے اپنے شعر سے شروع کرتی ھوں :

کوئی انسان کسی انسان کو کیا دیتا ھے
آدمی ایک سہارا خدا دیتا ھے -

جب اس کے لئے ھم لوگوں کو سہارا بناکر بھیجا ھے تو ھم چاھتے ھیں کہ کرشی اپج کا مولیے بڑھایا جائے کیونکہ ھمارے آدرنیے پنڈت نہرو جی کا کہنا تھا کہ بھارت دیش ویسا ھی بنیگا جیسے ھم لوگ ھونگے بھارت کی تصویر ھمارے وچاروں اور کرموں سے بنیگی - اگر ھمارے وچار وسترت ھونگے تو بھارت بھی ویسا ھی بنیگا - اگر ھمارا نظریہ تنگ دل ھوگا تو بھارت بھی ویسا ھی بنیگا- اسلئے کرشی اپج کا مولیے بڑھانے کیلئے آپ کو وستوت نظریہ اپنانا ھوگا - اتنی ھی شاسن سے مانگ کرکے اپنا استھان گرھن کرتی ھوں -]

†Transliteration in Arabic script.

SHRI THANGABAALU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the agricultural community is the worst-affected community in the whole country today. They don't have any protection at all from the Government. In the Budget itself, our hon. Prime Minister stated very categorically that a long-term fiscal agricultural price policy will be formed. The Government has not come out with this policy. Sir, the Minister is not listening. This is a very important point. He is talking to somebody. Sir, the Government had assured during the Budget speech by the hon. Prime Minister that a long-term agricultural price policy will be announced soon. It has not come so far. It has not been implemented. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why it has not come. Instead of that, he has come forward with a piecemeal announcement for paddy only. It is only Rs. 4. This is very very meager. This is a meager enhancement from Rs. 146 to Rs. 150. I demand, through this House, that a minimum of Rs. 200 should be given as fair price. (*Time bell rings*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You have already taken two minutes.

SHRI THANGABAALU: This is a very important factor.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I am very sorry, Mr. Thangabaalu.

SHRI THANGABAALU: Only one point more. The agricultural community should not be treated liks this. I would like to ask the hon. Minister when the Government is going to announce the long-term price policy for agricultural commodities. Secondly, this announcement increasing the price by Rs. 4 on each item is not coorrect. It must be enhanced. Rs. 200 should be the minimum. It is the demand of every section of this House. Every individual farmer of India is affected. I demand that the Government must come out with the agricultural price policy.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पहले मैं क शेर आपको सुना दूं क्योंकि आप किसान के मामले में बहुत जल्दी कर रहे हैं :

किसान का जो दर्द है वह थमते-थमते थमेगे आंसू
रोना है कुछ, हंसना नहीं है ।

आप जल्दबाजी न करिये । मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहूंगा कि जो सुबह से विवाद हो रहा है उसका रिजल्ट कुछ नहीं निकला है । आप मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट जो न्होंने पहले दिन दिया था उसको निकालें उसमें इन्होंने कहा था कि लागत प्राइस कमीशन बैठा दिया है । आज कहते हैं अगले सैशन से पहले बनायेंगे । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो पहला स्टेटमेंट था वह सही नहीं था । पीछे जो कहा था वह अभी तक बना नहीं है । उस रोज के सवाल मे इन्होंने बताया था कि उसी की सिफारिश पर हम तय करते हैं । तो इनके स्टेटमेंट में विरोधाभास नजर आता है । दूसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है इन्होंने कि 150, 154 और बाजरा का 135 इसका लागत मूल्य निकाला है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं डेफिनिट रूप से किस गांव, किस किसान के पास जाकर यह प्राइस निकाली है ? कौन अफसर गया है उनके पास ? यह हमें निश्चित तौर पर बतायें । कुछ आकड़े इनके अफसर लिख कर दे देते हैं और उन्हें मंत्री आकर पढ़ देते हैं । कुछ वास्तविकता से ये कोसों दूर हैं । किसान की वास्तविकता क्या है इसे न सरकारी अधिकारी जानते हैं और न मंत्री जी जानते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसकी कहां से लागत और कीमत निकाली, किस गांव में गये, किस किसान के पास जाकर यह निकाली, कौन अफसर गये, यह बतायें । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप लागत देना चाहते हैं 154, 158 यह लागत मूल्य कम है । इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ।

DR. G. VIJAY MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, one particular point I want to mention here. The coarse grains of jowar, bajra, maize

and ragi are grown in different types of land and indifferent conditions. And how they were able to arrive at a commoon price of Rs. 135 per quintal? It is an absolutely careless method of trying to arrive at a price. There is no justification and no scientific parameters have been taken in considering this price.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, I want to...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): No, no, please. When I called your name, you were absent...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: On the statement, I have got a right to speak...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You have a right but...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: ...and I do not want to surrender it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): On the Calling Attention, under the UAM, we could have given the chance to only one Member. But by that time, Mr. Aurora also requested. I deviated and I gave you also a chance...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Thank you for accommodating me. But here I do not want to surrender my right...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I am not taking away your right... (*Interruptions*)

ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो प्राइस फिक्स किये है, इनके लिए आपने कौन-सा प्रोमीजर एडोप्ट किया है ? दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई प्लान्ड कोंस स्परेसी की जा रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो जनता गांवों में रहती है, जो किसान गांवों में रहते हैं, वे मजदूर बनते चले जायें ? यह हमारी कहां की नीति है ?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, in the statement, apart from other things the hon. Minister mentioned about the "general economic conditions" prevailing in the country. And in respect of the general economic condition, a price rise of 22.6 per cent in the cost index during the year has been acknowledged by the Government. If he gives us only Rs. 4 per quintal on rice, it is a ridiculous amount. And if he concludes that he will not reconsider it I warn him that, he will have no procurement this year and the whole civil supplies distribution system will be wrecked. I would request him to reconsider I ask him whether he has a move to re-consider it in view of what he has stated here.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : श्रीमन् मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं .... (**व्यवधान**) ।

उपाध्यक्ष (श्री एच० हनुमनतप्पा) : आप बठ जाइये । ऐसा मत कीजिए ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : श्रीमान मेरे साथ ऐसा अन्याय मत कीजिये । आपने सब को टाइम दिया है । आधा मिनट मुझे भी दीजिये ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमनतप्पा) : आप बठ जाइये ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप मेरे साथ अन्याय क्यों कर रहे है.. (**व्यवधान**) ।

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is the NAFED institution which purchases from the farmers and sells outside all these goods. There is a lot of price difference. Will the hon. Minister lay a statement on the floor of the House at what price the NAFED

[Shri Shankarrao Naranayrao Deshmukh]

are purchasing the agricultural produce from the farmers and at what price they are selling them?

उपसभाध्यक्ष : (**श्री एच हनुमनतप्पा**) : श्री राम अवधेश सिंह जी, आप ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं। आप 14 मिनट बोल चुके हैं। फिर भी आप फिर बोलना चाहते हैं। ऐसे हाउस नहीं चल सकता है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : श्रीमान अगर आप इसी में खुश हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, while replying to the Call Attention Motion, I have given what are the criteria, what are the factors that have been taken into consideration. I have discussed everything at length. Now, the same thing is repeated by a number of Hon. Members. Sir, the last speaker who raised the point NAFED does not know, I think, that NAFED is not the agency which purchases and sells rice, and wheat. It is the Food Corporation of India. So *there is no point in bringing NAFED* here in this. (*Interruptions*). One hon. Member wanted to know the procedure for price fixation. I have already replied to this point. But a number of them were absent. Only two or three of them were here. Now they come suddenly and want me to repeat it again. If you permit, I have no objection to repeat it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You answer only fresh points.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no fresh point then. The price fixation procedure I have already explained. Vikalji talked about CACP. I said it will be done before the next session. I have said three non-official members representing the farmers will be appointed before the next session. Otherwise, the CACP is there. It is working. It is already appointed. If you want to see the report, you can got to the library and refer to the report. Those hon. Members who want to know what are the factors which are taken into consideration, they are welcome to go to the library and see the report. Everything is given in the report. But nobody takes care to refer to the library and the report which we have put in the library. (*Interruptions*). I am very sorry that Mr. Jadhav, who claims to be an agricultural graduate, said that we have joked at the farmers. Mr. Jadhav, it is the Janata Government who has done it. Greatest mockery was done to them at that time when they had to burn their sugarcane. You forget about it. You show me a single instance when during the Congress Party rule the farmers had to burn their sugarcane.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : लाखों लाख टन जूट जलाना पड़ा है किसानों को, आपको मालूम है या नहीं जूट प्रोडयूसर्ज से जा कर पूछिये।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: That has never happened. It has happened during the rule of these people who are shouting at the top of their voice to champion the cause of the farmers.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि जनता पार्टी को आप कहां से ले आए ? (**व्यवधान**) आप जमींदारों का बेवकूफ बनाते हैं। (**व्यवधान**) आपने तो हमारा बेवकूफ बना दिया। आपने कहा कि (**व्यवधान**) . . .

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Where were they when they had to burn their sugarcane during the reign of the Janata regime? They kept mum. They were not able to speak before Charan Singh. They were deaf and dumb. And today they are shouting for what? Because we are giving detter prices to farmers, because we are considering all the factors. Are they shoouting for that?

I have given it in detail and I have discussed it.

Then I come to the margin of profit. My friend, Mr. Jagesh Desai claims to be an economist. (*Interruptions*). Once upon a time he was a Minister. He says that profit is not included. Now Sir, the econom theory says that profit is not a part of the cost. Cost is not decided by profit. On the contrary, profit is decided by cost. That is the economic theory and the entrepreneur gets profit because the entrepreneur is tak ing a risk and that risk taking quality of the entrepreneur is rewarded ir terms of profit.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : क्या किसान खतरा नहीं उठाता है ? क्या आंध्रप्रानरी खतरा उठाता है, वह वाह रे वाह।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: That is a notional comparison. It is a national comparison. Profit and cost are two different elements and when I say that prices are fixed based on the cost of production, the cost of production cannot include profit. But we give a little margin to the farmers after calculating the cost and that margin if you want to call it profit. but it is an incentive, it is not a profit. It is an incentive given to the farmer in order to invest more in his agricultural profession, i.e. by way of inputs, pesticides, fertiliser, better seeds and all that. That is what we want. And therefore we give a little bit margin and not as Mr. Jagesh Desai said.

Then I come to prices and drought conditions. Drought is a natural calamity, and a natural calamity cannot be linked with normal economic activity. For that, whenever there is a natural calamity, the Government of India is coming to the help of the State Government and to the help of the farmers also. We provide input sibsidies and a number of things to the farmers through State Governments in case there is failure of crop due to failure of monsoon, and if there is a drought, we help the State Government, and I have given figures in the House several times as to how much we have given to the State Governments. Therefore, it cannot be compared with the price fixation.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : फसल बीमा का क्या हुआ, मंत्री जी बतायें।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : आप थे ही नहीं जब मैंने बताया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हंच० हनुमनतप्पा) : राम अवधेश जी आप नहीं थे तब जवाब दिया था।

III. Failure Analysis of the First Development Flight to augmented Stellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-DI)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): Sir, the Honourable Members may kindly recall that I had made a statement in the House on 16th April, 1987 regarding the launch of the first developmental flight of ASLV D1 which took place from Sriharikota on March 24, 1987. As the mission was not successful, I had indicated that further analysis of the data would continue to understand the reasons of the failure in order to incorporate modifications as necessary for future vehicles.

While the expert teams were conductingt he post flight analysis of failure, a Failure Analvsis Committee (FAC), was constituted to find the cause of the failure with Sri R. Aravamudan, Director, ISRO Reliabilitv (ISREL) as its Chairman. The FAC has submitted its final report and recommendations to the Chairman, ISRO/Secretary, Department of Space